

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 16-20 and 21-23, without prejudice, and add new claims 24-45. Applicant reserves the right to prosecute the claimed subject matter canceled from this application in a continuing application.

C2
CONT'D
Sub F1
24. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic injury to the central nervous system comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-I in an amount effective to treat the traumatic injury.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the IGF-I is administered in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight/day up to about 4 mg/kg body weight/day.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the mammal is a human.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein the traumatic injury is to the brain.

28. The method of claim 24, wherein the traumatic injury is to the spinal cord.

Sub F2
29. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic injury to the central nervous system comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-II in an amount effective to treat the traumatic injury.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the IGF-II is administered in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight/day up to about 4 mg/kg body weight/day.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the mammal is a human.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein the traumatic injury is to the brain.

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the traumatic injury is to the spinal cord.

Sub F3
34. A method for treating a mammal suffering from a stroke comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-I in an amount effective to treat the stroke.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the IGF-I is administered in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight/day up to about 4 mg/kg body weight/day.

36. The method of claim 34, wherein the mammal is a human.

37. A method for treating a mammal suffering from a stroke comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of IGF-II in an amount effective to treat the stroke.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the IGF-II is administered in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight/day up to about 4 mg/kg body weight/day.

39. The method of claim 37, wherein the mammal is a human.

40. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic brain injury or stroke comprising increasing the circulating concentration of IGF-I to a concentration effective to treat the traumatic brain injury or stroke.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the mammal is a human.

42. The method of claim 40, wherein the circulating IGF-I concentration is increased by administering IGF-I in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight up to about 4 mg/kg body weight.

43. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic brain injury or stroke comprising increasing the circulating concentration of IGF-II to a concentration effective to treat the traumatic brain injury or stroke.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein the mammal is a human.

45. The method of claim 43, wherein the circulating IGF-II concentration is increased by administering IGF-II in an amount from about 0.1 µg/kg body weight up to about 4 mg/kg body weight.